



STRICT INTEGRITY AND EFFICIENT SERVICE
our watchwords. Put
us to the proof.
Campbell's
Drug Store.
Look for the Sign of
the Camel.

The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858)

VOL. XCVI., NO. 32

BOHEMIAN GLASS

Has a distinction and vogue peculiarly its own, due to the harmonious blending of Venetian and Slavonic Arts. It dates its popularity to 1609, when Caspar Lehmann established his factory at Prague under Imperial protection. We are showing a very fine and choice collection of personally selected pieces—such as:

Saltcellars	75c	Pepperettes	\$1.00
Salted Almond Dishes	1.25		
Bon Bon Dishes	1.50		
Beautiful Vases, in all sizes and shapes, from	1.50 up		
Decanters	\$6.75	Fruit Dishes	3.00
Etc., Etc.			

These goods are very richly ornamented with gold and silver on white and tinted glass. They merit an early inspection.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
47 and 49 Government St., Victoria, B. C.
C.M.1554

NO DELAY

Pure Gold Quick Puddings For Hot Weather

Chocolate, Tapioca or Custard, 2 pkts..... 25c

JELLY POWDERS

Pure Gold or Sheriff's, all flavors, 3 pkts 25c

CUSTARD POWDERS

Goodall's, 3 pkts. for 25c. Birds, 25c per large packet

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Cash Grocers 111 Government St., Victoria
TRY OUR FRESH PORK SAUSAGES, 20c. per lb. R.1359

"It is better to have and not need,
than to need and not have."—Sufficiency.

CASCADE BEER

'Phone 52—Dixi H. Ross & Co.

'Phone 88—West End Grocery.

At all First-Class Bars.

Port • Claret • Sherry

OLD CANADIAN PORT WINE per bottle 35
FRENCH CLARET, per bottle 35
CALIFORNIA SHERRY, per bottle 35
LIME JUICE, per bottle 25
PURE APPLE JUICE, per bottle 35

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd.

THE FAMILY GROCERS, JOHNSON STREET. 'PHONE 28

THE FINEST PRODUCT OF THE BREWER'S ART

SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER

PUREST AND BEST

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO., - AGENTS

Irish to the Core!

DONT TREAD ON THE TAIL O' ME COAT

L. J. Codrie, per Bottle.....	50c
Raspberry Vinegar, per Bottle.....	50c
West End Biscuits, per Tin.....	65c
Irish Cake, per Pound.....	35c

Irish Biscuits of All Kinds.

THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY

SYDNEY J. HEALD, Manager.

45 GOVERNMENT STREET.

P. O. BOX 556

COLD STORAGE CAR SERVICE

Ottawa Government to Provide for Proper Handling of Fruit.

QUEBEC JUDICIARY CHANGES

Bye-Elections in North Renfrew and East Elgin in September.

OTTAWA, July 18.—(Special).—The department of agriculture is making arrangements for a cold storage car service for the carriage of fruit, similar to what has proven such an advantage in the delivery of dairy produce. Last year an average of 10 cold storage cars a day were used in the distribution of butter and cheese.

Quebec Judiciary

Several changes in the Quebec judiciary are to take place shortly. Judges Doherty, Matsin and, Lorainger, contemplating retirement. Demers, M. P. for St. Johns Ierville, E. Geuron, of Montreal and P. E. Lafontaine, crown prosecutor for Montreal district, will be the choice of the government for the vacancies.

To Be Superannuated

David Laird, Indian commissioner, will shortly be superannuated and it is said his successor will be S. T. Jackson, M. P., for Selkirk.

Mr. Lamont, attorney-general for Saskatchewan, in the city and rumor persistently connects his name with the vacant judgeships.

The general impression here is that the pending bye-elections in North Renfrew and East Elgin will take place in September.

Mr. Templeman's Duties

Hon. W. Templeman today assumed control of the Geographical department in addition to his duties as minister of inland revenue, an order-in-council having been passed transferring that department to him. It was understood when Mr. Templeman was given the inland revenue department in February last that he would be given control of a mining department. It is understood an act for this purpose will be passed at the next session of the house.

Petition Dismissed

The election petitions against W. Roche and Michael Carney, Liberal members for Halifax, were dismissed this afternoon.

STRIKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, July 18.—The members of the Electrical Workers' Union who are in the employ of the United Railroads decided this morning to go on strike after receiving an ultimatum from the company in reply to their demand that, while willing to grant an increase of wages from \$3.50 to \$3.75 for ten hours' work, it would not grant the eight-hour day.

It is possible that the street car system will be tied up if the strike is made effective. The power houses cannot operate without shop men.

The United Railroads announced that they would fill the strikers' places with non-union men.

'FRISCO RELIEF WORK.

San Francisco, July 18.—Dr. E. T. Devine announced yesterday that he would leave the city for the East on August 1 and that he would resign from the chairmanship of the relief committee and the rehabilitation committee at that time.

"I shall have to be in New York on September 1," he said, "to take up my work in Columbia College and with the New York Associated Charities, and although San Francisco is the most interesting place in the world for me at the present time, I feel that it is as well for me to go."

BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

New York July 18.—According to the ultimatum embodying a threat to order a general strike among more than 50,000 members of the building trades was delivered yesterday by the Associated Building Trades to employers in this city. On receipt of the ultimatum the Master Plumbers Association, which is the employers' organization, called a conference in Terrace Garden. The association states that 800 strikebreakers have been secured and are now on their way to New York. The situation developed yesterday

in the city.

WATER EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING SUBJECT TO PASTEUR BERKEFELD

Water Employed in Manufacturing subjected to

Pasteur Berkefeld

system of purification, securing absolute immunity from Impurities

THORPE'S CARBONATED WATERS

WATERS

WATER

Free Entertainment
AT
THE GORGE PARK
Moving Pictures and Orchestra
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
SPECIAL CAR SERVICE EVERY DAY
B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.

An Appetizer--Maconochie's

Celebrated English Marmalade, made from genuine Seville Oranges:
7-LB. TINS, EACH 75c.
4-LB. TINS, EACH 45c.
1-LB. GLASS JARS, EACH 20c.
LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR RASPBERRIES AND LOGAN BERRIES.

W. O. WALLACE

THE FAMILY GROCER, COR. YATES & DOUGLAS STS. TEL. 312

PRICES MODERATE.

CALL AND INSPECT.

JAPANESE GOODS

Just arrived—Latest Pattern Shirt Waists, Linen, Silk and Cotton Crepe, Kimonos, all shades; Satsuma Set for shirt waist, and a great variety of Silk Goods and Glass. Linen sold by the yard. Jardiniere Stands and Book Cases, also Brassware.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.

61 DOUGLAS STREET, Balmoral Block, Victoria, B. C.

**MAJOR MORLEY IS
"CALLED DOWN"**

Trades and Labor Council Take Umbrage at Position on Half-Holiday Question.

INTERFERENCE CONSIDERED ILL ADVISED**President Gray Delivers Address Which Is Full of Encouragement.**

In another column of this issue may be seen an advertisement with cut, giving all particulars and details of the different qualities, and superiority of make of the Russell, Model B., 16 h. p. Touring Car over all other makes. It is built by the Canada Cycle and Motor Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Canada, with branches in Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, B. C., Melbourne, Aus., and London, Eng., C. A. Ross, general agent in Vancouver and Mr. Thos. Plimley, the agent in Victoria, made the trip from Nanaimo to Victoria in the car. Leaving Duncan they made the trip to Victoria in 3 1/2 hours, which is extraordinary time, considering the heavy grades over the Sooke mountains, arriving in Victoria without a single mishap.

"That while this council fully recognizes the importance of the tourist traffic to Victoria, they are of the opinion that the first duty of the mayor as principal citizen of the city is to give his attention to the comfort and well-being of his own citizens; and seeing that the employers almost unanimously had generously acceded to the request of their employees for a Wednesday half-holiday, the interference of the mayor in the matter is ill-advised and uncalled for."

Credentials were received from W. J. Grigsby, representing the Barbers Union.

Address by President

The newly elected president, G. F. Gray, addressed the council at some length, expressing the hope that the delegates would work with him in an endeavor to advance the interests of labor in Victoria. Mr. Gray having had large experience in labor matters in Australia and New Zealand, having been a personal friend of the late Sir Richard Seddon, gave a very interesting address, which was received with applause.

A communication from the city clerk notifying the council that their protest re the release of prisoners from the city lockup to act as strikebreakers was referred to the police commissioners, was ordered filed.

A Johnson of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress reception committee, reported that the general committee had held a meeting and taken

35 Per Cent. Die From Indigestion

From insurance records it has been found that about thirty-five per cent of the deaths of policy-holders was attributed to diseases of the digestive system.

To persons who have been accustomed to think lightly of indigestion, biliousness, and liver derangements this statement will be rather startling, but it cannot be refuted.

To a large extent the liver controls the digestive system by supplying the bile to insure the prompt passage of the food along the intestines, where the difficult part of digestion takes place.

Speaking of the conditions on the Pacific, from the standpoint of the life-saving service, Mr. Kimball said:

"This is a difficult coast. At San Francisco the entrance is deep, and south of Golden Gate, where there is a beach, the surf is tremendous, and to launch boat through it is a difficult undertaking."

The shifting sands at the mouth of the Columbia make it exceedingly dangerous.

"Then again, owing to the few harbors along the Pacific coast, wrecks are not concentrated. On the Atlantic coast we know the directions in which vessels generally head, and therefore we are provided with an abundance of stations at these places."

C. H. DICKIE'S TRIP TO STEWART RIVER

Mining Prospects Very Bright in the Portland Canal District.

MANY CLAIMS ARE TAKEN UP

A Bridge Is Very Badly Needed Across the Bear River.

"The mining outlook in the Portland Canal and Stewart River district is very bright," was the remark to a Colonist reporter by C. H. Dickie, of Duncan, who returned from a trip to that section last evening.

When en route at the King Edward, Mr. Dickie said that at present there are about 150 prospectors in the hills and practically everyone has a claim, and on the whole there is a very good feeling throughout the entire camp. The prospectors are for the most part experienced men, having been in Mexico, Arizona, Kootenay and Slocan; and they say that the surface showings are better than any they have ever seen. The ore is mainly galena, showing very rich in

Native Silver and Copper. Mr. Dickie states that he saw some very good samples and was well pleased with the rock.

The mineral belt is about 4 miles wide by 20 miles long and takes in the valleys of Salmon and Bear rivers, the international boundary running between the Salmon and Bear valley.

Mr. Dickie is interested with a party of Mount Sieker men in a group of seven claims, which is known as the Gypsy Mining company. Although very little development work has been done by his company are arranging to run a shaft about 100 feet and tunnel about 250 feet and in this manner test the value of their property.

"The country," said Mr. Dickie, "is very hard to get into, a glacier at the head of the streams blocking the progress of the prospectors. In most cases the claims are owned by parties of two prospectors, and as yet very few large companies have entered the field."

At the Maple Bay camp which is about 30 miles from the head of the causal

Work Is Being Pushed

to a good extent and the owners have satisfied themselves that they have a mine. After considerable work they have located the main ledge which runs about 5 per cent, in copper and from \$2 to \$5 in gold. This property is owned by the Brown Alaska Co., who are also the owners of the Hedley smelter. The claims are situated about 1 1/2 miles from deep water and it is the intention of the company to install an aerial tramway to carry the ore to the vessels, that will transport it to the smelter. The members of the company are very sanguine at the outlook and they are looking forward to the time when they will commence to ship."

Mr. Dickie said that this property has been examined by Eastern experts who reported unfavorably but since the company has taken hold of the work, the value of the ore has increased, and it continues to increase with depth, which is very gratifying to the other property holders.

Mr. Dickie reported that the

Stewart Boys of Saanich have erected a fine hotel and are doing a good business. Besides this they have several claims, but they are giving their attention to the hotel business.

The best showing in the camp is on the property owned by the American Stewarts, or as they are better known the "Missouri" Stewarts. There is an immense showing on this property and native silver is easily seen. The owners are doing some work on the claims and it is their intention to ship the ore on pack horses a distance of 20 miles. To do this it will cost \$40 per ton, so that the ore will have to be exceedingly rich to stand such an expense of shipping.

Mr. Dickie says that the prospectors are expecting the provincial mineralogist to make a trip into the camp in a short time and are looking to him to make recommendations to the government that will cause them to open up the country, which is needed most is a

Bridge Across the Bear River This is a very treacherous stream and the only way it can be crossed is by a wire cable with a chair attached, and over this the prospectors have to pull themselves for a distance of 800 feet. The performance is not only tiresome but unsafe and last summer the cable sagged so much that the chair was in

Help for the Kidneys Through Gin Pills.**GUARANTEED CURE.**

Read this letter. Read it twice. You have never heard such good news before—if your kidneys are sick. It tells how to be free of pain—how to have all your time health and vigor.

"I have been for years a sufferer with pain in the back and across the kidneys. There was scarcely a minute, day or night, that I was free of pain, and when I attempted to pass urine, the pain was almost unbearable. A friend of mine in Portage la Prairie, who was similarly afflicted, strongly advised me to try Gin Pills, as they had cured him. I bought a box of Gin Pills, and in less than a week, to my great delight, found myself without pain. I have had to go as often as every 20 minutes to urinate and several times during the night. Since taking Gin Pills, I sleep through the entire night and am not more than ordinarily inconvenienced during the day. I can earnestly recommend Gin Pills to anyone suffering from pain in the back, kidneys or bladder."

Mr. G. O. Gowler, Portage la Prairie, "Your druggist has Gin Pills, or will get them for you. 50c box—\$6 for \$2.50.

If you will send us your name and address and tell us the paper in which you have read this we send you a trial box of Gin Pills absolutely free. You will get such relief that you will gladly continue the treatment until cured. Do it to-day—now—and start to cure yourself."

Address The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Wind on the stomach, rising of sour taste in the mouth, smothering sensations in the chest, pains about the heart, headaches and dizziness, drowsiness and discomfort after meals, and sluggish action of the liver, kidneys, and bowels are the symptoms of this serious and dangerous form of indigestion.

Because of their immediate and direct influence on the liver, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills insure a good flow of bile, and by so doing positively overcome constipation and intestinal indigestion.

Wind on the stomach, rising of sour taste in the mouth, smothering sensations in the chest, pains about the heart, headaches and dizziness, drowsiness and discomfort after meals, and sluggish action of the liver, kidneys, and bowels are the symptoms of this serious and dangerous form of indigestion.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will promptly overcome these symptoms. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, Edmundson, Bates and Co., Toronto.

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Wind on the stomach, rising of sour taste in the mouth

Mrs. Gertrude McKiernan.

it is hereby declared that it shall be deemed to include the following classes of work:—

- Any necessary or customary work in connection with divine worship;
- Work for the relief of sickness and suffering, including the sale of drugs, medicines and surgical appliances by retail;
- Receiving, transmitting, or delivering telegraph or telephone messages;
- Starting or maintaining fires, making repairs to furnaces and repairs in cases of emergency, and doing any other work, when such fires, repairs or work are essential to any industry or industrial process of such a continuous nature that it cannot be stopped without serious injury to such industry or its product or to the plant or property used in such process;
- Starting or maintaining fires, and ventilating, pumping out, and inspecting mines, when any such work is essential to the protection of property, life or health;
- Any work without the doing of which on Sunday, electric current, light, heat, cold air, water or gas cannot be continuously supplied for lawful purposes;
- The conveying of travelers and work incidental thereto;
- The continuance to their destination of trains, and vessels in transit when Sunday begins; and work incidental thereto;
- Loading and unloading merchandise, at intermediate points, on or from passenger boats or passenger trains;
- Keeping railway tracks clear of snow or ice, making repairs in cases of emergency, or doing any other work of a like incidental character necessary to keep the lines and tracks open;
- Work before six o'clock in the forenoon and after eight o'clock in the afternoon of yard crews in handling cars in railway yards;
- Loading, unloading and operating any ocean-going vessel which otherwise would be unduly delayed after her scheduled time of sailing, or any vessel which otherwise would be in imminent danger of being stopped by the closing of navigation; or loading or unloading before seven o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the afternoon any grain, coal or ore carrying vessel after the fifteenth of September;
- The caring for milk, cheese, and live animals, and the unloading of and caring for perishable products and live animals, arriving at any point on Sunday;
- The operation of any toll, or drawbridge, or of any ferry or boat, authorized by competent authority to carry passengers on Sunday;
- The hiring of horses and carriages or small boats for the personal use of the borer or his family for any purpose not prohibited by this Act;
- Any unavoidable work after six o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, in the preparation of the regular Monday morning edition of a daily newspaper;
- The conveying of His Majesty's mails and work incidental thereto;
- The delivery of milk for domestic use, and the work of domestic servants and of watchmen;
- The operation by any Canadian electric street railway company, whose line is interprovincial or international, or which is operated as part of its system, unless otherwise prohibited by Provincial authority, of its cars, for passenger traffic, on Sunday, or any line of branch now regularly so operated;
- Work done by any person in the public service of His Majesty while acting therein under any regulation or direction of any Department of the Government;
- Any unavoidable work by fishermen after six o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday in the taking of fish;
- All operations connected with the making of maple sugar and maple syrup in the maple grove;
- Any unavoidable work on Sunday to save property in cases of emergency or where such property is in imminent danger of destruction or serious injury;
- Any work which the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada having regard to the object of this Act (and with the object of preventing any undue delays), deem necessary to permit in connection with the freight traffic of any railway. The costs of all applications to the Board under this paragraph shall be borne by the applicant, and if more than one, in such proportion as the Board determines. Notice of application, in which the reasons to be relied on shall be fully set out, shall be given to the Department of Railways and Canals. In all other respects the procedure under the Railway Act, 1903, shall, so far as applicable, apply.

Substitution of Another Holiday

4.—Except in cases of emergency, it shall not be lawful for any person to require any employee engaged in any work described in paragraph (e) of section 3 of this Act or in the work of any industrial process or in connection with transportation, to do on Sunday the usual work of his ordinary calling, unless such employee is allowed during the next six days of such week, twenty-four consecutive hours without labor.

5.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Sunday" means the period of time which begins at twelve o'clock on Saturday afternoon and ends at twelve o'clock on the following afternoon;

(b) "Person" has the meaning which it has in the Criminal Code, 1892;

(c) "Vessel" includes any kind of vessel or boat used for conveying passengers or freight by water;

(d) "Railway" includes steam railway, electric railway, street railway, and tramway;

(e) "Performance" includes any game, match, sport, contest, exhibition or entertainment;

(f) "Employer" includes every person to whose orders or directions any other person is by his employment bound to conform.

6.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, "Provincial Act" means any charter to a municipality, or any public act, or any province whether passed before or since Confederation.

7.—It shall not be lawful for any person on Sunday, except as provided herein or in any Provincial Act, or law, now or hereinafter in force, to sell or offer for sale or purchase any goods, chattels, or other personal property, or any real estate, or to carry on or transact any business of his ordinary calling, or in connection with such calling, or for gain to do, on that day any work, business or labor.

Works of Necessity Not Prohibited

8.—Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any person may on Sunday do any work of necessity or mercy, and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the ordinary meaning of the expression "work of necessity or mercy,"

place to which persons are conveyed for hire by the proprietors or managers of such performance, or by any one acting as their agent or under their control, the charge of such conveyance shall be deemed an indirect payment of such fee within the meaning of this section.

6.—It shall not be lawful for any person on Sunday, except as provided in any Provincial Act or law now or hereafter in force, to run, conduct, or convey by any mode of conveyance, any excursion on which passengers are conveyed for hire, and having for its principal or only object the carriage on that day of such passengers for amusement or pleasure, and passengers so conveyed shall not be deemed to be travelers within the meaning of this Act.

7.—It shall not be lawful for any person to advertise in any manner whatsoever any performance or other thing prohibited by this Act.

8.—It shall not be lawful for any person to advertise in Canada in any manner whatsoever any performance or other thing which if given or done in Canada would be a violation of this Act.

9.—It shall not be lawful for any person to bring into Canada for sale or distribution, or to sell or distribute within Canada, on Sunday, any foreign newspaper or publication classed as a newspaper.

10.—Every person who violates any of the provisions of this Act shall for each offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine, not less than one dollar and not exceeding forty dollars, together with the cost of prosecution.

11.—Every employer who authorizes or directs anything to be done in violation of any provision of this Act, shall for each offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars, in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law for the same offence.

12.—Every corporation which authorizes or directs or permits its employees to carry on any part of the business of such corporation in violation of any provisions of this Act, shall be liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, for the first offence to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and not less than fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law for the same offence.

13.—Nothing herein shall prevent the operation on Sunday for passenger traffic of any railway subject to the legislative authority of any province unless such railway is prohibited by provincial authority from so operating.

14.—Nothing herein shall prevent the operation on Sunday for passenger traffic by any railway company incorporated by or subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada of its railway where such operation is not otherwise prohibited.

15.—Nothing herein shall be construed to repeat or in any way affect any provisions of any Act, relating in any way to the observance of Sunday in force in any province of Canada when this Act comes into force; and where any person violates any of the provisions of this Act, and such offence is also a violation of any other Act, the offender may be proceeded against either under the provisions of this Act or under the provisions of any other Act applicable to the offence charged.

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WHAT A FREE PORT MEANS TO THIS CITY

Vancouver Member in House of Commons Believes Change Will Be Made.

According to R. G. Macpherson, M.P., who has returned to Vancouver from Ottawa, where he has been for the past six months attending to his duties in the Federal House, the report of the transportation commission was received with considerable favor, and he says will eventually be carried out. Embodied in the report, it will be remembered, was a strong recommendation for the nationalization of the principal sea ports of the Dominion by the Government. In discussing this phase of the report the Minister City member, in his interview, in reply to the reporter's query, when the proposed change would go into effect.

"Well, it is impossible for me to give any date, but I think it will not be long before Vancouver will be made a free port. . . . It will mean a great deal for this city, which is already Queen of the west, commercially and otherwise. With all due deference to Mr. Macpherson, if he has been quoted correctly, it might be pointed out that the Government would hardly nationalize Vancouver in preference to any other port, and when legislation is finally passed by Parliament authorizing a law to be placed on the statute books, embodying the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Transportation in regard to free ports, it will be found that as a result greater prestige than ever will be given to Victoria as a port of call for all vessels plying the waters of the North Pacific ocean, especially between Puget Sound and the Orient.

"It was largely due to the active interest taken by the board of trade, through its committee on pilotage, that the commissioners on transportation were brought to a realization of the needs of a change in the shipping regulations governing wharfage fees, sick mariners' dues, and pilot charges," said Charles H. Lugini yesterday afternoon.

"Last fall, when the Commission was in session here, the board of trade laid before Messrs. Reardon and Ashdown a report of local harbor conditions, embodying a request for the abolition of compulsory pilotage. After reading this report Mr. Ashdown stated emphatically as his opinion that he was disposed to making all Canadian ocean ports free, and particularly Victoria. In this Chairman Reardon heartily concurred, and as a result the Commissioners' report contained a clause dealing with this question and recommending the nationalization of the ocean ports. Parliament will first have to deal with this matter and frame laws governing the same. In my opinion it would be the finest thing that could happen to Victoria in expanding her trade and commerce," he concluded.

A member of the board of trade who has taken a live interest in the subject of free ports for Canada was shown Mr. Macpherson's interview, and expressed himself well pleased with the prospects which the future held out for Victoria when the port is thrown open. "What effect would the making of free ports in Canada have on Victoria?" he replied to the newspaperman's question. "It would simply make Victoria a maritime city unequalled on the Pacific. It would be the first port of call for all vessels from the south and the Orient bound for Puget Sound, when at present scores of ships—even with cargoes for Victoria—pass our doors because of the high charges prevailing at this port for pilotage, wharfage, and hospital dues. It would be reasonable to say that a vessel on the line of the American-Oriental trade route would call if no port charges were made, and when the island secures direct transcontinental lines converging at this point, a big freight and passenger business will accrue here for Asiatic points, and Victoria would be made a regular port of call. Again the vessels in the lumber trade never put in here en route to and from the south. With the making of Victoria a free port this would all be changed, and the shipping of the city would be enormously stimulated and increased. In many other ways that one might mention this port would be benefited.

"It is not over stretching it to say that with adequate railway transportation facilities to the mainland and no port charges through discharge for eastern products would be discharged here instead of being carried on to the Sound, for instance. Briefly, wherever a ship can load and unload the cheapest, she is going to do business, and it is quite within reason to picture, under the above conditions, in a few years—Victoria becoming a great home port for more than one line plying between this coast and the Orient and even around the world."

J. S. Mathers continues boasting on Peters creek with one shaft.

The Ah Quay hydraulic is said to have paid a trifling over expenses this season to the lessor, James D. Peebles, William Ogden's work this season on Dunbar Flat was at a new cut situated upstream from his former workings.

Shaft sinking at Wingland is proceeding very slowly on account of the large quantity of water. The management is considering the advisability of adopting the method so successfully employed under like circumstances at Willow river last winter.

CARIBOO NOTES.

Shortage of Water Greatly Retarding Mining Operations.

The tunnel at Fountain creek has been cut from the shaft 30 feet, the face all in rock. The intention is to continue a considerable distance on the same level, as the surface indications are that the channel may be found one or two hundred feet ahead of the present face of the tunnel.

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CARIBOO NOTES.

Mining Progress Indicates a Very Satisfactory Season.

Mail advices of July 6th from Dawson state: August Nouquin, a native of Paris, France, aged 38 years, was crushed to death in the drift in Aden's Geron's hillside claim on the left summit of 33 tons lower on Dominion drift. Two tons of frozen earth came from the roof of the drift and dropped on the man at an unexpected moment. A coroner's jury rendered a decision of accidental death due to the falling of the gravel.

Joseph Andrew Clarke, barrister, was fined \$10 and costs, total \$15, in the police court this morning by Judge Dugas, for striking Harold G. Blankman, clerk of the police court yesterday evening, while in the M. & N. billiard hall. Clarke immediately paid the fine, but asked how long he would have to appear.

The trouble occurred last night. Clarke was playing a game of billiards with some friends.

Ray Collins and E. E. Andrews, of the Pacific Mining company, had a narrow escape from being killed during a thrilling runaway experience on Bonanza yesterday. They were driving to town with a spirited team of horses hitched to a buggy, when the animals became frightened by the Klondike Mines train and got beyond control.

The horses ran a mile before they could be stopped.

Real Comfort

Here is the new soft collar that solves the problem of hot-day neckwear with real NECK-EASE and STYLE as well.

THE LOUNGE COLLAR FOR MEN AND WOMEN

In plain white Oxfords, mat cloths and flannels—soft, yet shapely, smart, yet comf'y.

Just ready in any size from 12 to 18, and priced to please your pocket, just as this ideal summer collar will please your neck.

Ask at a good store and look for the brand in script.

Makers **BERLIN**

PONGEE SILK

ON FRIDAY we will sell the Finest Importation of PONGEE SILK at the Following Remarkably Low Cut Prices:

Regular 50c Quality at, per yard, 35c
Regular 75c Quality at, per yard, 45c

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director; R. E. Gosnell, Editor, General Manager and Assistant Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year \$5.00
Six months 2.50
Three months 1.25

Victoria

Daily Weather

Wednesday, July 18.

Highest 74
Lowest 53
Mean 63
Sunshine, 12 hours.

Victoria Weather

JUNE

Highest temperature 77.5
Lowest temperature 43.0
Mean temperature 58.50
Total precipitation for the month, 0.65 inch; average amount, 0.94 inch.
Bright sunshine, 213 hours, 18 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.44 (constant sunshine being 1).

THE WATER QUESTION.

It may be stated here by way of clearing up misapprehension that the Colonist does not hold a brief for the Esquimalt Water Works Company or for any other corporation in existence. Neither the Esquimalt Water Works Company nor any other corporation is interested, directly or indirectly, in the Colonist or can control its opinions in the smallest degree. Therefore, when the Mayor, or those speaking in his behalf, insinuate as much, there is neither truth nor honesty in their statements. The Colonist is not to the extent of one cent obligated to support the water works company. Now, then, to come to the actual situation in respect to the question of a water supply.

The Mayor states he has given ample opportunity to the company to make an offer to the city, and the members of that corporation. It must be evident to any man of common sense that the latter are not called upon to make overtures to the city.

The Canadian Annual Review is published by the Canadian Annual Review Company of Toronto.

other possible source. After all, it is not for the Mayor to say what is best for the ratepayers to have. They should have an opportunity of deciding for themselves. We are building not for today, but for all the years to come, and if the predictions of so many of our citizens are realized we shall some day be 100,000 instead of 25,000 inhabitants, and if the developments that seem possible come about, it may not be so very long, either. There is the necessity to look ahead, and if the Goldstream water supply were acquired, in addition to the quality of the water available, we have the possibilities of supplying power so as to reap a revenue and incidentally encouraging manufacturers. The Colonist has been described as a "knocker" in this matter, because it chose to express its unvarnished opinion of the situation, but the Colonist has faith enough in the future of the city to believe that there is great future ahead of it, for the requirements of which Ell Lake and the other proposed lakes would be wholly unsatisfactory as a source to draw from. We always have them in reserve if necessity demands.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW

The fifth volume of the Canadian Annual Review, by J. Castell Hopkins, has been received. This deals with the Canadian events of the year 1905, and is a volume, including the index, of 635 pages. In its general lines it follows the publications of the previous years, being a review in detail of the history of Canada as a whole and by provinces for the year, and as such, is a valuable record for the student of political or economic affairs.

The Review is profusely illustrated with portraits of public men, that is to say, men who have during the year 1905 been brought into more or less prominence in various ways.

The value of a work of this kind, of course, depends largely upon the character of the compilation and editing. The editor, Mr. Castell Hopkins, has an established reputation for his ability in this direction. He is a man of great industry and indefatigable research, as well as of literary ability. His intimate knowledge of the facts of Canadian history, and of Canadian affairs, politically, industrially and commercially, leaves nothing to be desired on the score of workmanship, accuracy and thoroughness.

The contents include a review of Dominion political affairs, the general elections in Ontario, the provincial elections in Alberta and Saskatchewan, the public affairs of the different provinces, Dominion and Provincial finances, our relations with the Empire, our relations with the United States, the transportation interests of Canada, our military affairs, our educational interests, Canadian literature and journalism, sociological interests, production, trade and material progress, our financial insurance and industrial conditions, miscellaneous incidents, Canadian obituaries, and an historical sketch of the Canadian Northern Railway. Thus nothing of interest has been omitted from consideration.

Accompanying the Review for 1905 is a chronology of Canadian History from Confederation in 1867 up to the end of 1900. This in itself is a most useful little work and will be highly prized.

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The London Daily Mail has a story about eggs having been discovered one hundred years old. In order to relieve anxiety on the score we may state that none of these eggs have been placed on the Victoria market.

UNITED STATES CROPS.

It is evident that there is to be no abatement of the prosperity of the United States for a time. Henry Clews in his weekly circular, dated New York, July 14th, says that the crop situation is eminently satisfactory. A wheat crop of over 722,000,000 bushels, as indicated by the last Government report, is nearly 10,000,000 bushels greater than the prospects of a year ago. A corn crop of 2,700,000,000 is the present promise, which is almost a record crop and 50,000,000 bushels above last year's indications. A good cotton crop is also promised, the average estimate being 11,000,000 bales.

Good crops, of course, are a large money-producer, and especially at a time when home consumption is active and prices are well maintained. The general business situation continues promising, with iron and steel especially active. The only weak spot in the situation is real estate, which gives evidence of having been overdone, the usual result of "too much prosperity."

Canadians did well at Bisley, with British Columbia men well up in the list.

But if Rainmaker Hatfield had to bet a thousand that he would produce rain, he would go out of business.—Ottawa Journal.

Most likely. But if he doesn't produce rain he stands to lose a great deal. We understand that the Yukoners will not pay him anything unless the rain is forthcoming.—Hamilton Times.

They have to pay his expenses and those of his assistants, which will probably be liberal. Mr. Hatfield did not stand to lose by the transaction.

The Okanagan, of Vernon, rather makes a point when, discussing the mission of the Indians to Great Britain to lay a petition at the "foot of the throne," it says that the aborigines of this province have the "better terms bee in their bonnet," as well as the white man. What the result of the mission

is to the Colonist to depending upon any

THE HAIRS STAY IN

Our stock has been augmented by the famous "SILVER DRAWN" English Tooth Brush. The hairs are permanently secured by SILVER WIRE and the brush is backed with SILVER WAX.

THE HAIRS CANNOT COME OUT

Positively the best 25 cent Tooth Brush made anywhere.

See the way the hairs are secured at SHOTBOLT'S, PIONEER DRUG STORE, JOHNSON STREET

will be we can easily imagine. Joe Caplano and Charley Cowichan will have a "hi-yu" time in the great metropolis, and will return loaded down with presents and kind words. Upon their return they will be elected to any office in the gift of their compatriots that they may wish.

Says the Kamloops Standard: "The sudden—very sudden—collapse of the action brought by Norton, a coast logger, against Hon. F. J. Fulton for refusing to submit a Petition of Right, must be somewhat disconcerting to the Liberal journals which made such a 'hullabaloo' over the case. Norton had been persistently egged on by the coast Liberals of the 'World' coterie and supported by the journals who follow the lead of that discredited prophet and now quits a wiser man in consequence. To read the twaddle that appeared at the time the action was commenced one would think Mr. Fulton had been guilty of some grave offence but in reading the judge's comments when dismissing the case one readily sees that the plaintiff was badly advised by his political friends.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in a parliamentary letter, describes Mr. Winston Churchill as one of the chief figures of the new British Parliament. Mr. O'Connor says that Churchill has revealed gifts far higher than those with which he was credited. He praises his speeches, in which there is the commanding of literary taste, constant interest, and yet the prudent self-restraint of the official. He holds that Winston Churchill is a more remarkable man even than his father, and adds: "They say that he holds the same opinion; and one of the many impudent sayings attributed to him is that the day will come when Lord Randolph Churchill will chiefly be remembered as having been the father of Winston Churchill." Mr. O'Connor goes on to say that the doubtful feature in the future of this boy is his health, and that, although he takes good care of himself, he has frequent little illnesses, and is considerably exhausted when he has made a speech of any length. "It is tragic that a young man so ambitious and so gifted should, like some of Ibson's heroes, have to pay the penalties of his ancestors. If he lives he may be anything; but will he live?"

A. H. Ohmann-Dumesnil, M. A. M. D., editor and proprietor of the St. Louis and Medical Journal has sent us a reprint of an article published in his paper entitled: "Collier's Methods Exposed, Pipe Dreams vs. Facts—The Deadly Parallel." In this the author states that Collier's Weekly last December published a list of 22 supposed deaths and serious illness through headache powders, "which, on investigation by the Proprietary Association, were proved to have been mostly lies or gross exaggerations;" and only six of the said 22 cases we are told were discovered to have been bona fide poisonings, and nearly all of these were due to over-doses. Then Mr. Ohmann-Dumesnil proceeds to investigate in detail some 32 charges made by Collier's Weekly, and according to the evidence adduced proves the writer of the Collier's Weekly articles "a liar." The public will hardly know what conclusions to come to upon such conflicting evidence. The truth probably is that Collier's Weekly, in its attempt to discredit the use of patent medicines, over-stated, perhaps grossly over-stated, the facts of the different cases which came under its notice. It is a case in which both may be right, up to a certain point. The man who rides a hobby is very apt to ride it to death.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold him self responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

SUGGESTING A WAY OUT.

Sir—I am glad to see your leader in today's Colonist about water, and also the letter from the bishop.

The mayor and aldermen generally have been antagonistic to the Esquimalt water company, and they are not likely to be good negotiators. The mayor does not propose to go himself to see Mr. Lubbe.

Today I talked over the telephone to a gentleman, and some others, who proposed as possessed of business, energy and experience whom the mayor might ask to see Mr. Lubbe and discuss the question in all its bearings. This gentleman thought we must wait till the mayor has revealed the plan he makes a secret of so far, and then ask the ratepayers to appoint a committee.

He has advocated negotiation in several letters during the last month. I thought the mayor might ask someone to negotiate for him and his council. I said in one of my letters that the mayor and his council were tainted for such a negotiation, but the word was disapproved of; so I won't use it. But a defeated party could not well face a man like Mr. Lubbe and attempt to argue. Let the council do as it has done in many transactions—employ an agent.

It appears to me that if we buy water by the quart (some object to buying by the thousand gallons or by the million gallons) it will rid us of all danger from the secret agreement, but my opinion is not much; it looks like common sense—some of your readers may say very common sense.

We cannot get men of the class I would select for negotiations to accept the position of aldermen or mayor.

"CITIZEN," or F. ANGUS.

July 18, 1906.

THE WATER QUESTION.

Sir—I have heretofore refrained from newspaper controversy on this question in the public interest, but this morning's "CITIZEN" has forced me to reply.

The Esquimalt Water Works company have had opportunity to quote better

terms to the city. I have been assured by the head and largest shareholder in the company that they were not prepared to consider a lower price than the one mentioned—a million and a quarter. There are other shareholders, however, who are willing to sell out at a more reasonable price, though still too high. I have given every opportunity possible for these parties to be arranged among the shareholders. The Esquimalt Water Works company know full well the city is prepared to consider any offer they may make; they also know that the city is "in the market" for water.

Now, as regards the running of the water question. No one knows better than your self that this mayor and council is not responsible for the water supply being short; also that it is a sheer impossibility, even with the assistance of the Colonist and our worthy bishop, to increase this summer's supply. Let me assure you that if you will permit the said mayor and council to conduct the affairs of the city, this much-needed question will be settled in time to ensure a plentiful supply of good water for next summer, and in the very best interests of the city, if not of the Esquimalt Water Works company.

Your continued action on this question makes it pertinent for me to ask whether the city is to be governed by the elective body of mayor and aldermen in the general interest, or by the elected body of shareholders in the interest of the Esquimalt Water Works company, with the assistance of such well-meaning writers as our friend the bishop? Further, whether it would not be more in the public interest for your paper to cease boasting (2) the city as it has so far this year, and particularly in this morning's valuable edition-de-luxe, and for our friend the bishop to again turn his attention to saving our people begetting sons from giving up water in Victoria than in the city of Victoria? He may rest assured of one thing, that the mayor will surely resign before he will be a party to saddling the city of Victoria with the Esquimalt water works at a cost equal to twice its value.

The public can rest assured that a plentiful supply of water is forthcoming, the responsibility whereof lies with the Esquimalt or not dependent upon the price, all other things being carefully taken into consideration. But also rest assured that we are absolutely independent of the Esquimalt system, both as to quality and quantity.

A. J. MORLEY,
Mayor.

Victoria, July 18, 1906.

THE SEALING QUESTION.

Sir—Mr. A. E. McPhillips' letter on the subject of the proposed surrender of the rights of British subjects to seal in the open sea, which appeared in yesterday's Colonist, should serve as a rallying cry to every Briton to rise in protest against the outrage which is intended to be perpetrated upon the Empire by the publishing Little Englanders of Downing Street.

The question at issue is not a legal one. If it affected only the sale of a certain British sealant fleet to the government of Canada, it would be sufficient to give the call for vigorous protest, but it is more far-reaching.

In principle it involves the integrity of the British Empire, "Britannia rules the wave," but, says Sir Mortimer, hypnotized by the pretence of Anglo-Saxon good-fellowship which pervades the salons of Washington, her rule does not extend to the exercise of the rights of her subjects in the high seas.

Suppose this pitiful bargain consummated, British subjects debarred from hunting seals in the open ocean, and following this surrender of British rights to a logical conclusion, would it not be in order for the United States to claim sovereign rights to the whale, the halibut, the salmon, the cod, and every other mammal and fish that abounds in the ocean?

Already the United States ignores Canadian fisheries regulations on both coasts of Canada—its citizens insist upon securing bait despite the law in Newfoundland, on this coast the defiance of the regulations, and we all know how Hudson Bay has been exploited—it only

requires the establishment of a precedent in the case of seals to elevate its outrageous pretensions to the status of international law.

But the most lamentable feature of this miserable business lies in the fact that the United States in this instance is not "bluffing" in a national sense. Certain of its leading politicians are the paid advocates of a corporation known as the "American Commercial Co." and to their persistent agitation is due the present negotiations for an ignoble surrender of British rights.

The people of the United States, who have given the subject serious thought, as follows:

"It is now about time that a better policy should be enforced than in the past. The Pribilof Islands are the only place where seals are to be found in the high seas.

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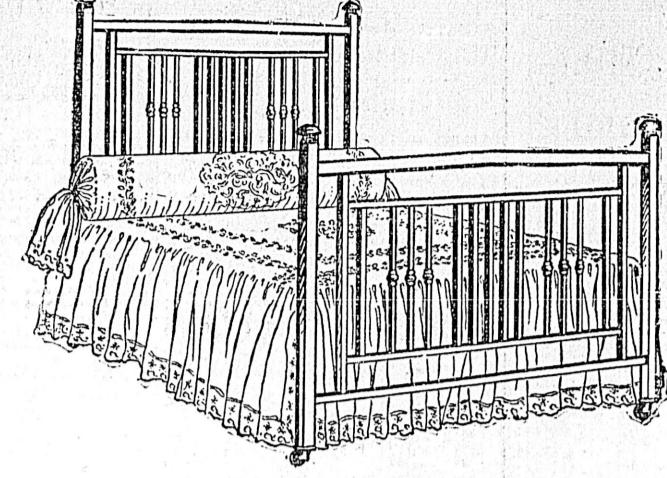
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The Esquimalt Water Works company have had opportunity to quote better



JUST ARRIVED

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Mattress, to order only, nothing like it
on the market. Would you care to in-
vestigate?

Tea and Coffee, 25c; Souchong tea,
15c, 35c; Ceylon tea 25c, 40c per lb.
Coffee 25c, to clear. Robinson's Cash
Store, 86 Yates street.

Fruit Crop Prospects.—W. J. Brand-
tiff, secretary of the British Columbia
Fruit Growers' Association, has just
returned from a visit to the Okanagan
country. Mr. Brandtiff has been at-
tending meetings in Okanagan and
Kootenay to instruct the fruit growers
in their work. He says the fruit crop
prospects in those districts for the
present season are splendid. The
Southern Okanagan Land Company, at
Penticton, has this year planted
30,000 fruit trees and the land is being
readily bought up by incoming
settlers. The same thing is being
done by another syndicate at Kere-
nios, which is said to be the only
place in Canada where the black Ham-
burg grape will ripen in the open air.

A Successful Year.—At the recent an-
nual meeting of the B. C. Packers' As-
sociation, a dividend was declared on
preferred stock, and the balance sheet
showed that the association had enjoyed
a very successful year. R. J. Ker, the
secretary, states that while the company
had a very substantial surplus from the
year's work, it had to take into consider-
ation the bad years of the past, and a
possible recurrence of these in the fu-
ture, and for that reason a larger divi-
dend was not declared. Like other com-
panies, the B. C. Packers' Association
has known in the past what it is to be
short of funds, and did not wish to have
that position occur again, if possible,
and it therefore prefers to keep in hand
an ample working capital rather than to
pay it all out in dividends. Should the
present season prove as successful, how-
ever, as is anticipated, it is hoped that
another and larger dividend may be paid
in November.

Bathing at the Gorge.—That bathing
at the Gorge is rapidly becoming very
popular is easily seen by the large
number who regularly take advantage of
the lovely weather to enjoy a dip. The
beach has become very popular
to the ladies and children, and at any
time of the day large numbers may be
seen enjoying the pleasure of a swim.
Although the ladies and children are
well cared for, it is not to be taken
for granted that the men do not enjoy
the swim as well, and for their con-
venience a springboard has been ar-
ranged. The dressing pavilion which
was erected early in the year has al-
ready become too small, and the com-
pany are considering the advisability
of enlarging the present structure. In
fact, so great has been the crowds
that they have been compelled to add
a tent in order that the swimmers may
be accommodated. The pavilion
is open daily from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m., and during
those hours the attendant has all he
can do to look after the wants of the
many bathers who are anxious to
have a swim.

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Everybody Smokes Old Chum.

GOSSIP FROM THE WORLD'S METROPOLIS

Vastly Reduced Majority of Government on the Education Bill.

PRIVATE VS. MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Select Committee of Commons Decides in Favor of the Latter.

London, June 30.—The critical stage of the great Education bill is now passed and the government on the most disputed clause has got a majority of 103. This, of course, is a vastly reduced majority because many government supporters agreed with the opposition in their desire to compel the local authority to give extended facilities to denominationalists who want denominational teaching. As the clause stands, it is pernicious and not mandatory. But the government has agreed that there may be an appeal to the board of education if after four-fifths of the parents in a school district demand extended facilities for denominational teaching on five days a week and then the board of education may compel the local authority to grant the facilities, or they may support the local authority or in certain cases they may allow the denominationalists to contract out of the act and run their own schools, taking a grant from the government, but nothing from the rates, as the church schools did prior to Mr. Balfour's Act of 1902.

The select committee of the House of Commons has decided between the claims of private and municipal ownership of the electric supply for London in favor of municipalization and although the bill presented by the London county council this session has not been approved it is instructed to introduce a new bill next session. This is a matter of great satisfaction to London as it was feared the private companies inspired with something of the greed of the American trusts, would exploit the public for their own profit. But London in the past has had enough of private ownership of monopolies. The citizens had to buy out the private water companies a few years back and to pay them £20,000,000 more than their actual value.

To allow electric supply companies to get a similar hold on the community would have been a crime, which happily parliament will not sanction. In due course London will have a municipal supply of electric power for lighting, heating and machinery and it is expected the general distribution at the cheap rate promised will greatly stimulate many industries carried on by small firms.

The parliamentary select committee has this week had some interesting evidence of experts on the question of checking the evil of juvenile smoking. Medical authorities like Sir Wm. Broad-

Habit-forming Medicines.

Whatever may be the fact as to many of the so-called patent medicines containing injurious ingredients as broadly published in some journals of more or less influence, this publicity has certainly been of great benefit in arousing needed attention to this subject. It has, in a considerable measure, resulted in the most intelligent people avoiding such medicines as may be fairly suspected of containing the injurious ingredients complained of. Recognizing this fact some time ago, Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., "took time by the forelock" as it were, and published broadcast all the ingredients of which his popular medicines are composed. Thus he has completely forestalled all harping critics and all opposition that might otherwise be urged against his medicines, because they are now on known composition. Furthermore, from the form in which it is given, every bottle wrapped, it will be seen that these medicines contain no alcohol or other habit-forming drugs. Neither do they contain any narcotics or injurious agents, their ingredients being purely vegetable, extracted from the roots of medicinal plants found growing in the depths of our American forests and of well recognized curative virtues.

Instead of alcohol, which even in small portions long continued, as in obstinate cases of diseases, becomes highly objectionable to him, his tendency to produce a craving for stimulants, Dr. Pierce employs chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine, which of itself is a valuable remedy in many cases of chronic diseases, being a superior demulcent, antiseptic, antiflament and supporting nutritive. It enhances the curative action of the Golden Seal root, Song of the Black Cherrybark and Bloodroot, contained in "Golden Medical Discovery," in all bronchial, throat and lung afflictions attended with severe coughs. As will be seen from the writings of the eminent Drs. Grover Coe of New York; Bartholow of Jefferson Medical College, Phila.; Seudder of Cincinnati; Ellingwood, of Chicago; Hale, of Chicago, and others, who stand as leaders in their several schools of practice, the foregoing agents are the very best ingredients that Dr. Pierce could have chosen to make up his famous "Discovery" for the cure of not only bronchial, throat and lung afflictions, but also of chronic catarrh in all its various forms wherever located.

bent views the evil with alarm and would make the prohibited age up to 21. The bill which is to be introduced in parliament makes the age limit 16 and would make it illegal for the tobacconist to sell or convey to any youth under 16. The witnesses before the select committee seem to regard the penalizing of the trader as unjust as well as ineffectual as the ingenious youth can always get his supply indirectly. The only check will be the arrest by the police of any lad found smoking. Without going to the extreme length pursued by the American legislatures, England is determined to make an attempt to check the evil which medical and other authorities are strongly insisting is a potent cause of physical deterioration and moral degeneracy as well. The tobacco trade in England would welcome the suppression of the boy smoker, but traders before the committee this week have protested against the proposal to make the tobacconist the mark for the law's penalizing regulations.

In commercial circles a good deal of interest is felt in the mission of the representative of the British board of trade and to report the reasons for our comparatively small exports to the Dominion. It seems too much to expect that a rapid survey by a single official will disclose any facts not already perfectly well known to British traders. Some of the Chambers of Commerce are pointing out a list of articles in which England might trade with Canada, if the tariff were reduced as it could be without injury to Canadian manufacturing interest. But the board of trade has intimated very properly that fiscal matters are not for their representative to deal with. As Britain has washed her hands of protected tariffs altogether, she cannot presume to advise any of the colonies how they should adjust their tariffs which are for them and not for us to consider.

The latest legislation adopted in Australia to prevent adulteration is viewed in many business quarters here as a counsel of perfection. The regulations requiring the description of the ingredients in medicines, manures, seeds, etc., and that goods described as woolen, must contain at least 90 per cent. wool, are of course highly approved but it is suspected they may be found too onerous—costly. The drastic rules for exports especially those relating to butter, cheese ought to command increased respect for Australian business methods and popularize Australian products in the British market.

It seems a pity that any colonial government should be left to itself in this matter of compelling honest trading and the prevention of adulteration. It would assist our inter-imperial commerce if England and all the colonies joined together in adopting a uniform code of regulations to ensure that all British merchandise, at least shall be what it seems and that true descriptions shall be the rule. The greed of some traders has of late blunted their moral sense until now adulteration is no longer regarded as a thieving but a smart business. Australia in setting the example of stern purity ought to be encouraged by the whole British Empire.

The emigration returns for the month of May show a considerable increase in the exodus from Britain as compared with the same month in last year. There were some 24,000 to America as against 14,000 in May, 1905. While the numbers to Canada increased from 11,000 to 20,000 and to Australia and New Zealand the number was 1,600, or just double that of May, 1905. The total from this country was 41,000 as against 26,000 in May last year.

Now that a Royal commission has pronounced against "Salvation Army" and other schemes for colonization, the question is coming to the front, should we have state-aided emigration? Something must be done by the Imperial government to assist the solution of the unemployed problem. But it should not be forgotten that the inefficient classes are the unemployed almost to a man. Then the colonies may not care to help settle on grants of land they cannot work. The best and safest investment for Canada and Australia will be the assisted emigration of Britain's rising generation in the congested districts where they have no chance here. The youngsters in a wholesome environment would become efficient and profitable citizens.

Much as London appreciates the new motor omnibus it is beginning to be alarmed at the number of accidents of which it is the cause. Last month these accidents were 556 and of them 170 resulted in serious personal injuries and four proved fatal. It is possible that along the entire system of motor omnibuses will have to be undertaken by the London county council, or that the present private companies shall be compelled to make their service safer by employing older men as drivers and conductors, and paying them weekly salaries. The natural recklessness of the young fellows in charge of the omnibus is bad enough, but when they are forced to fly through the streets to make as many runs per day as is possible being paid so much per trip, their impetuous racing becomes intolerable. The more experience London has of motor omnibus companies, the more it is inclined to prefer municipal ownership. The London county council tramway men are paid liberal weekly wages and have an eight hours day and are not obliged to run to make trips to earn a day's pay.

Speaking on "Women as Empire Builders," an Australian lady the other day quite startled her London audience by stating that in her country, New South Wales, the children in the schools were taught to salute the flag morning and evening, and she advised England to follow the colonial example. The absence of any effusive imperial loyalty here is sometimes a disagreeable shock to colonial visitors. I heard lately of a colonial who arrived in London full of enthusiasm, and at the end of a week exchanged wearily, "I have been looking for the British empire, but can't see it in London."

There will probably be more imperial sentiment let loose at the Canadian banquet on Monday than would be found in English circles in a year. But if colonials will consider it is not that there is less pride or less attachment to the empire here in England than in Greater Britain, but simply because being natives here love of country and pride in the British government are taken for granted. What is amiable filial regard in the colonial would in any Englishman at home be often egotism and bombast. The Australian and the Canadian never will find the British empire daunting its flag in England.

The appeal which the Free Traders are sending to Australia in view of the general elections for the commonwealth, is being signed by the great majority of our members of parliament, but of course no member of the government is asked to sign it. It is well that colonial electors, when they think of tariff reform and preferences, should realize that in Great Britain we have to import from foreign countries the bulk of what we consume. Whereas the colonials can be protectionists without taxing the necessities of life, because they grow more than they consume, and need not depend imports for supplies. The British electors, on whose behalf the appeal is sent, recognize that the colonies never asked for preferences, and rather than offer that they could make would compensate us for the tax on food. It is earnestly hoped that the refusal to alter our free trade system will be understood as no unfriendly action on our part, and this appeal is made to keep up the friendship and good-will between the colonies and the old country. The free traders here frankly acknowledge that the appeal so strongly put to Australia is in itself an acknowledgment of the need of interchange of British and colonial opinion. It is thus indirectly a compliment to Mr. Chamberlain, whose aim was to introduce colonial opinion here. The interchange should make for imperial unity.

The reply from Australia to the free traders' appeal is the reply that was anticipated here. Of course it is well understood that no colonials anywhere would seek a one-sided fiscal bargain with the old country. Neither Canada nor Australia would for a moment contemplate an arrangement which would be oppressive to the British workers and the millions of families here to whom protection would mean dear food and other necessities of life. It has never yet been suggested how colonial preferences which would benefit Canada and Australia and New Zealand

and South Africa—and, of course, India must not be left out—could be arranged without first fixing a tariff which would consistently operate against Britain in her transactions with America and Argentina and other foreign countries from which we get our foodstuffs and raw materials. If any of the empire is to depend upon a federal fiscal system, England is disposed to ask why cannot the colonies fall into line with England and adopt a tariff for revenue only, instead of exacting the old country to adopt a reactionary policy which would prejudice her world-wide commerce? The plain truth, as it appears to the majority here, is that England cannot afford to give up the favored nation treatment she now enjoys.

According to British trade returns just published it appears that last year Britain's imports from foreign countries amounted to £437,000,000, as against £431,000,000 in 1904, and her exports to foreign countries were £216,000,000 in 1905, as against £188,000,000 in 1904, and her re-exports to foreign countries were £68,000,000 in 1905, as compared with £61,000,000 in 1904. Thus Britain's trade, both ways, with foreign countries is largely on the increase. With British possessions Britain's import trade in the last two years has increased from £120,000,000 to £127,000,000, and exports to British possessions have increased from £111,000,000 in 1904 to £113,000,000 in 1905. It should be understood that of the trade with British possessions, including India, the above imports came from India last year, and £44,000,000 of the above exports went to India from Britain in 1905. It will be noticed too that the British exports to foreign countries increased by £28,000,000, and the exports to British possessions, including India, increased by only £2,000,000. Leave India out of the reckoning, and it will be seen that Britain's exports to the colonies amounts to about £122,000,000 including £9,000,000 of re-exports, while the exports to foreign countries, including £63,000,000 re-exports, amounts to over £285,000,000. These figures explain Britain's free trade policy and her dread of tariffs.

The latest poor law returns show that the cost of maintaining paupers is an unreasonably large burden on the ratepayers in some parts of the country and comparatively trifling in others. The rate per head of the population for maintaining indoor paupers in London is over 2s. 5d., while in the rest of the country it is only 1s. 9d. The inquiry being made into the alleged extravagance in certain workhouses will be extended to many more, and in the end it will be seen that more money is spent in keeping up the bastilles of the poor than if the paupers were given an old age pension or other relief sufficient to keep them outside. The reform of British poor law system cannot be long delayed, and it is likely that some thing like old age pensions, as in the colonies, or the Elberfeld system, as adopted on the continent, will be set up instead.

At an exceptionally interesting art sale at Christie's saleroom this week some very beautiful pictures were bought for Australia. Mr. Clausen, on behalf of the Melbourne Gallery, bought fine works to the value of £500, by well-known artists, including Leighton and Burne Jones and Wilson Steer, whose "Japanese Gown" (1896) he secured for 130 guineas.

Empire might do for one another what may not be expected of their governments. For example, the Bradford chamber points out that while Canadians make no worsteds, mohairs or tweeds, they include these under the head of woools, and tax them on the protective scale. Bradford further notices that the British preference of 33 1/3 is only 5 per cent as against France. In such matters the Chambers of Commerce might come to an agreement and suggest amendments to their own government.

The British-Canadian Concert on Wednesday was a great success, and it should be the pioneer of the colonial and imperial concerts in London. The Queen's Hall was thronged with music-lovers, and the king showed his interest in it and in the object for which it was held, by honoring it with his presence.

There is no doubt that Lord Minto's Cottage Hospital Fund will benefit considerably, and Dr. Harris, the Canadian conductor, is to be congratulated on the favor with which his happy idea was received. One of the features of the concert which roused most curiosity was the "theoric idyll" of Dr. Harris, and the audience was in the mood to do honor to Canadian music. But the critics say Dr. Harris was ill-advised in bringing his work to London to challenge comparison with composers of greater originality.

After the Dominion Day dinner at the Hotel Cecil, Lord and Lady Stratton's reception at the Imperial Institute promises to be an interesting function, as it will for the first time direct public attention to Canada's fine gallery of exhibits, which so tellingly illustrate the immeasurable wealth of her natural resources. On the 14th July a garden party will be held at Lord Stratton's country seat, Knebworth Hall, in Hertfordshire, to which a great number of Canadians now in London are invited.

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COWICHAN—Over 60 acres, 7 cultivated, 20 pasture; cottage and buildings; 50 sheep and implements; a going concern. Price \$2,500; cost over \$3,000.

PUMPING STATION—8 1/4 acres very choice land, plowed and drained for fruit. Price, \$1,650.

FARM—10 acres, 1/2 miles from station. (Sold 1892 for \$2,200). Mortgage sale. Price, \$750.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Woman wanted to help in farm house near city. Apply Box No. 321 Colonist office. Jy19

WANTED—Young or middle-aged lady companion to elderly lady, in a country village. Address Box 320 Colonist office. Jy18

WANTED—An experienced lady clerk, also a driver. Apply at Bancroft's, 45 Government street. Jy18

GIRLS WANTED—Apply Popham Bros., Mary street, Victoria West. Jy17

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply at The Popham, Bidegate Walk. Jy14

WANTED—2 housemaids with general knowledge of table waiting (city). Apply once 60 Rae street. Jy13

WANTED—A nursery governess to take charge of three children. References must accompany application; an English woman preferred. Apply Box 307 Colonist office, Broad street. Jy11

WANTED—Chambermaid at the New England hotel. Jy5

WANTED—A Spencer's, waist and shirt hands. Jy30

SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS—Turner, Beeton & Co.'s shirt and overall factory, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C. Jy21

EXPERIENCED GIRLS WANTED at The Colonist Binder. Jy10

WANTED—Young girl to take care of baby and assist with housework. Apply 21 South Turner street. Jy6

WANTED—An experienced nurse for infant; wages \$25. References required. Apply 60 Rae street. Jy1

WANTED—Girls to work in the factory. Apply at factory, Niagara street, or 19 Yates street. M. R. Smith & Co. Jy19

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Day work by woman, cooking preferred. Address Box 201 Colonist office. Jy1

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—A smart youth for delivery wagon and one for general work. Apply Melrose Co., Ltd. Jy13

WANTED—Two strong boys to learn trade. Apply Albion Stove Works. Jy6

WANTED—Salesman and collector. Apply at 165 Johnson street after 6 p. m. Jy27

APPLICATIONS for positions on the teachers' staff of the municipality of Saanich will be received by the undersigned until Thursday, the 19th instant.

Wm. Campbell, Secy Board of School Trustees, Royal Oak P. O. Jy15

WANTED—A senior teacher for Coal Creek school, salary \$75 per month; Normal training necessary. Apply, stating qualifications and experience, to Thomas Keith, Secretary, Coal Creek, B. C. Jy10

9 ROOMED DWELLING—Just completed, in good location, all modern conveniences; lot 58x120; concrete fence and walk. Only \$2,650.

TO LEASE—20 acres, nearly all cleared; orchard; South Saanich. \$150 per year.

SEAVIEW—Splendid building sites, just off Hillside avenue. \$110 to \$200 per lot.

ACRE BLOCKS

ON SAANICH ROAD—Near terminus of proposed extension of tram line; cultivated land, particularly adapted for fruit growing—

\$450.00

8 1/2 ACRES—Six miles east; good land, easily cleared. \$100 per acre.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on improved real estate security at current rates of interest.

Insure in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

Pemberton & Son

45 FORT STREET

Real Estate, Financial & Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

ELFORD ST.—Fine building lots; \$600.

5 ACRES—Near Oak Bay tram line; a first class building site; \$3,000.

SHOAL BAY—4 acres of first class land; fine in strawberries and orchard, all under cultivation; good house; asparagus and rhubarb beds; \$4,800.

NIAGARA ST.—Modern bungalow, close to park and on the car line; \$2,800.

GLANFORD AVE.—8 acres of land and comfortable house; good for chicken raising; \$2,500.

CORDOVA BAY—Splendid lots fronting on bay; \$25 cash, balance in yearly payments.

FOR RENT—Several good houses, furnished and unfurnished.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCES

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET—Five roomed cottage, on First street; modern improvements. Apply 63 Hillside avenue.

TO LET—A modern house; six rooms, comfortably furnished, electric light, and all cold water, etc., etc.; suitable for couple; within a few minutes of post office and car line (Fort). Apply 60 Rae street. Jy1

TO LET—Furnished room; bath, modern, new; modern house piano, telephone, etc.; moderate terms. "Bellview," Quebec streets, third house from Government Building. Jy1

TO LET—Furnished room; bath, modern, new house, 144 Michigan street. Jy4

TO LET—Two front bedrooms, single or double, two minutes from post office, 30 Humboldt street. Jy20

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms; gas, electric light and bath, at Elmwood, 103 Pandora street. Apply 57 Quadra street. Tel. 1020. Jy19

TO LET—Bargains! Acreage inside city limits, \$200 per acre. Ten acres good land, nearly all cleared, with running stream, four miles out, \$1,250. Water frontage on Oak Bay, Cordova Bay and Esquimalt. E. C. Bagshaw, Chancery Chambers. Jy17

TO LET—Bargains! Acreage adjoining city limits, \$200 per acre. Ten acres good land, nearly all cleared, with running stream, four miles out, \$1,250. Water frontage on Oak Bay, Cordova Bay and Esquimalt. E. C. Bagshaw, Chancery Chambers. Jy17

TO LET—Ranch for sale within one mile of Cowichan station, on Kokoda River; 13 acres suitable for fruit, poultry, etc.; 7 acres cleared; 2 acres timber, on river bank; good furnished house, a quantity of tools, implements and more than \$4,000 cash, no offers. If not sold before August 10 will be withdrawn. M. H. Olson, Cowichan station. Jy21

TO LET—Ranch for sale within one mile of Cowichan station, on Kokoda River; 13 acres suitable for fruit, poultry, etc.; 7 acres cleared; 2 acres timber, on river bank; good furnished house, a quantity of tools, implements and more than \$4,000 cash, no offers. If not sold before August 10 will be withdrawn. M. H. Olson, Cowichan station. Jy21

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TO LET—Bargains! Acreage inside city limits, \$

CORDOVA BAY

LOTS FOR SALE—Fronting on this beautiful bay; best bathing beach within easy reach of Victoria. The slope of the beach is very gradual, and consequently the water is very much warmer than elsewhere. The frontage contains some very beautiful sites for building. These are the best lots on Cordova Bay beach.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

"UNION" MARINE ENGINES

THE SOLE AGENTS IN B. C. FOR THESE
CELEBRATED GASOLINE ENGINES ARE

THE
HINTON ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.,
29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

H.1347

HAZELTON and BULKLEY VALLEY

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at H. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Sacks packed, stored in connection with business.

Fourteen years in business at Hazelton. DROPPED ME A LINE.

HAZELTON, B. C.

Scotch Firebricks and Fireclay

"GARTCRAIG" BRAND.

A Large Supply for Immediate Delivery.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.

Temple Building, - VICTORIA.

POULTRY PAYS

when the hens lay, and, to keep them at it, use

Sylvester's Excelsior Meal at \$1.50

per sack (for the morning) and

Sylvester's Hen Food at \$1.75

per 100 lbs. (at night). Write us for complete catalogue on poultry foods. SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES STREET.

THE WEATHER

a resident of Victoria, spent yesterday in the city.

W. G. Stevenson arrived home last evening from a trip through the North-west territories.

Mr. John Mitchell, of the Provincial Timber department, has returned from the Mainland.

Chas. E. Casgrain and Dr. J. R. Casgrain and wife, of Windsor, are registered at the Driard.

Mr. William Munsie and his daughters Misses Eva and Florence are spending a few days in Vancouver.

J. H. S. Matson, managing director of the Colonist P. & P. Co., returned from the Mainland last evening.

Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the C. P. R. coast service, has returned from a flying visit to Vancouver.

Miss Elizabeth MacKillop and Miss Isabel MacArthur are two young ladies of Winnipeg who are visiting the city.

Mrs. James E. Pike, son of the superintendent of the Sutton Lumber Co. of Clayoquot, is a guest at the Dominion.

W. O. Crawford, C. S. Woodruff, C. Greaves, G. K. Davis and F. M. Perkins, of the U. S. S. Chicago are at the Driard.

Captain Rodgers, of the steamship Dewan, and Captain Thompson, of the steamer Pass of Leny, are registered at the Victoria.

F. Fitzgerald, Mrs. E. and Miss Braider, and Miss Elizabeth Brainerd, are a party from Edmonton, Alberta, registered at the Driard.

J. T. Bathurst, of the office staff of the B. C. Electric Railway Co., has returned from a pleasure trip to the interior, including Harrison Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Gom Plateau and family, with governess, are staying at the Driard. They arrived yesterday from Boyne, Michigan, and are touring the West.

A. W. Vowell, Thos. Kiddie, E. L. Fawcett and wife, Mrs. M. A. Viger, and Mrs. J. L. Brown are at the Victoria, registered at the St. Alice hotel, Harrison Hot Springs.

Amos gosho who went north on the Princess May were F. E. Richardson, Dominion inspector of steamboats, and Rev. Dr. Whittington, superintendent of Methodist missions.

Mr. A. O. Hall, who recently arrived from California, to take up a situation as day clerk at the Driard hotel, is at the present time an inmate of the Royal Jubilee hospital. His illness is, however, not of a serious nature.

Excursions among the Gulf islands Wednesdays and Saturdays by steamer Iroquois for information telephone 511.

The wreck of the steamer Olympia, which many years ago was in service between Victoria and Puget Sound, and which was stranded on the South American coast when being towed to New York from Portland by the steamer Zealandia, was sighted in the Straits of Magellan by the oil steamer Lansing, which has arrived at San Francisco from New York.

D. J. O'Brien, the manager of the Sydney sawmill, is again at the Dominion hotel.

A. B. Erskine of Vancouver formerly

HOTEL ARRIVALS

ARRIVALS AT LOCAL HOTELS.

The Queens

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hammett, Killarney, Man.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Westlake and son, Port Arthur; W. M. Buchanan, Niagara Falls; T. Dickson, Manitou, Man.; H. Levitt, Manitou, Man.; L. Hooper, O. O. Neaper, S. D. Mood, Seattle; G. Coon, Mt. Verigan; E. Kenne, Mt. Verigan; W. Adam, Hong Kong; J. A. Kelly, Ladysmith; Wm. Hooper, Duncans; J. F. Doyle, Duncans; J. A. McLean, A. Hall, Sooke; W. Amour, Winham; J. H. Morgan, Dawson; Mrs. J. Alexander, Seattle; D. Bennett, F. Vey, Vancouver; D. Eller, Clayquot; H. C. Robinson, Calgary; M. Howe, Chemainus; M. J. Millar, Cobble Hill; Mr. Jay, Clayquot; J. E. Taylor, Nainaimo; P. F. Harris, Nainaimo; D. McGillivray, Duncans; M. Hoy, Cobble Hill; Mr. McCarthy, Mrs. E. D. Roberts, Chemainus; C. Richards, Belligham; Mr. Wicks, Wellington; B. H. Sheppard, Wellington; J. Berry, Nainaimo.

The Driard

F. E. Young, Britannia, B. C.; Mrs. A. G. Scott, Los Angeles; Miss Daisy Schlosser, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Savage, London, C. Thomas Hall, city; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ray, Misses Ray, Brooklyn; S. C. Phillips, Chemainus; Mr. and Mrs. Gom Plateau, family and governess, Boyne, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Janion, Portland; E. Weise, Seattle; J. B. Lewis, Portland; H. L. Sweet, Redding, Miss. G. P. Price, Victoria; J. D. Boyd, Toronto; D. H. McDermid, Toronto; E. Fitzgerald, Mrs. E. Braider, Miss Braider, Miss Elizabeth Brainerd, Edmonton; Mrs. T. B. Livingston, Miss E. W. Livingstone, Wisconsin; M. J. Fenlon and wife, Seattle; A. L. Andrews and wife, Tacoma; H. C. Cottle, M. H. Cottle, W. H. Clark, Wyoming; Joseph Sherle, Brooklyn; M. L. G. Moore, Victoria; L. C. M. L. Mitten, Montreal; Chas. E. Cragin, Dr. J. R. Casgrain and wife, Windsor; W. H. Voss, J. G. Smith, Vancouver; F. G. Morley, Spokane; D. Klemog, Seattle; E. Cass, Chicago; W. A. Cutler, Vancouver; E. Gerber, Montreal; F. H. Runkel and wife, Seattle; Chas. Morris, Fred A. Ray, Vancouver; R. C. R. Partridge, Penitentiary; E. B. Ingraham, Los Angeles; W. O. Crawford, C. S. Woodward, C. S. Greaves, G. K. Davis, F. M. Perkins, J. S. S. Chilco, S. E. Crowe and wife, Santa Barbara.

The King Edward

J. S. Mead and wife, Portland; Ralph S. Buchton, Seattle; L. V. Dupee, D. MacKinnon, Seattle; P. Ross and wife, Detroit; Mrs. E. D. Bolster, Cowichan; W. E. Bily, Chicago; M. M. Moore, A. J. Moller, Seattle; P. Haggart and wife, Blenheim; D. B. Kittery, Granby; C. H. Dickey, Spokane; E. E. Mellish, W. Hill, James McGowen, E. E. Miller, Vancouver; A. H. Duprey, wife and family, Spokane; F. Lounds, Bear Creek; Rev. H. C. Newcombe, Yarmouth, N. S.

The Dallas

Mrs. J. Hutchinson, Alice J. Hutchinson, son, Josephine Hutchinson, Nanaimo, B. C.; Alice F. Strelley, Chas. S. Stringer, wife and son, Chicago; W. G. Sanburn and wife, W. J. McDonnell, Whinipeg; M. A. Engeld, Minneapolis; Anna L. Guthrie, Minneapolis; W. G. Bowes, Vancouver; E. C. Seythes, Toronto; A. Allan, Mrs. F. T. Condon, Misses Winifred, Calgary; J. P. Smith, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Macleod, Whinipeg; Geo. E. Brungis, Mrs. G. E. Brungis, Vancouver; L. H. Hicks, U. S. N. N. Mrs. Alberta, San Francisco; R. B. Tryson and wife, Spokane; C. Dalzel Wells, England; Mrs. N. N. Richardson, Miss Caldwell; Mrs. N. P. Shaw, Lounds, Bear Creek; Rev. H. C. Newcombe, Yarmouth, N. S.

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